MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

CREDIT OPINION

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Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen GZ - Public-Sector Covered Bonds

Update to New Issue Report – Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen GZ - Public-Sector Covered Bonds

Ratings

Exhibit 1

Cover Pool (€)	Ordinary Cover Pool Assets	Covered Bonds (€)	Rating
20,474,335,236	Public Sector Loans	16,350,366,509	Aaa

The ratings address the expected loss posed to investors. Our ratings address only the credit risks associated with the transaction. Other non-credit risks have not been addressed, but may have a significant effect on yield to investors.

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Summary

The covered bonds issued by Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen GZ under the Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen GZ - Public-Sector Covered Bonds programme are full recourse to the issuer and are secured by a cover pool of assets consisting of public-sector loans (99.3%) and substitute collateral (0.7%).

Credit strengths include the full recourse of the covered bonds to the issuer and support provided by the German legal framework for *Pfandbriefe*, which provides for the issuer's regulation and supervision.

Credit challenges include the high level of dependency on the issuer. As with most covered bonds in Europe, there are few restrictions on the future composition of the cover pool. The cover pool also has geographical and obligor concentration risks.

Our credit analysis takes into account the cover pool's credit quality, which is reflected in the collateral score of 3.1%, and the current over-collateralisation (OC) of 25.7% (on an unstressed present value basis) as of 31 March 2018.

Credit strengths

» ***Recourse to the issuer***: The covered bonds are full recourse to Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen GZ (Aa3(cr)). (See "Covered bond analysis")

THIS REPORT WAS REPUBLISHED ON 02 OCTOBER 2018 WITH CORRECTIONS TO EXHIBIT 4.

- ***Support provided by the German legal framework***: The covered bonds are governed by the German *Pfandbrief* Act, which provides for the issuer's regulation and supervision and sets certain minimum requirements for the covered bonds and the cover pool. (See "Moody's related publications: Covered Bond Legal Frameworks")
- ***High credit quality of the cover pool***: The covered bonds are supported by a cover pool of high-quality assets. 99.3% of the assets are public-sector loans with the majority in Germany (91.7%). The *Pfandbrief* Act sets out strict eligibility criteria for cover pool assets. Eligible assets for *Öffentliche Pfandbriefe* are (1) claims directly against sovereigns or regional or local governments; and (2) loans to (or other claims against) entities guaranteed by them. The collateral quality is reflected in the collateral score, which is currently 3.1%. (See "Cover pool analysis")
- ***Refinancing risk*:** Following what we call a covered bond (CB) anchor event, refinancing risk would be mitigated by a well-established and deep market for German *Pfandbriefe*, as well as the liquidity-matching requirements. A CB anchor event occurs when the issuer, or another entity within the issuer group that supports the issuer, ceases to service the payments on the covered bonds. (See "Covered bond analysis")
- ***Interest rate and currency risks***: Interest rate risk is mitigated by the 2% OC requirement, which has to be maintained in stressed market conditions (that is, yield curve movements and changes in the relevant exchange rates). Currency risk is limited in this programme as most assets (97.6%) and liabilities (97.0%) are denominated in euros. (See "Covered bond analysis")
- ***Provisions for a cover pool administrator***: Following an issuer default, the covered bondholders would benefit from a cover pool administrator (the *Sachwalter*) that acts independently from the issuer's insolvency administrator. Furthermore, if the German banking regulator BaFin deems it necessary, the *Sachwalter* may be appointed ahead of any issuer default. (See "Covered bond analysis")

Credit challenges

- ***High level of dependency on the issuer:*** As with most covered bonds, before the insolvency of the issuer, the issuer can materially change the nature of the programme. For example, the issuer can add new assets to the cover pool, issue new covered bonds with varying promises and enter into new hedging arrangements. Also similar to most covered bonds in Europe, this programme has few restrictions on the future composition of the cover pool. These changes could affect the credit quality of the cover pool as well as the overall refinancing and market risks. Further, if the quality of the collateral deteriorates below a certain threshold, the issuer would have the ability, but not the obligation, to increase the OC in the cover pool. (See "Covered bond analysis")
- ***Cover pool concentration****:* The cover pool has the following concentrations: (1) geographical concentration, with the majority of loans backed by public entities in Germany (91.7%); and (2) obligor concentration, with the 10 largest obligors accounting for 19.6% of the public-sector loans. (See "Cover pool analysis")
- ***Market risks***: Following a CB anchor event, covered bondholders, to achieve timely principal payment, might need to rely on proceeds raised through the sale of, or borrowing against, the cover pool assets. The market value of these assets may be subject to high volatility after a CB anchor event. In addition, covered bondholders might have exposure to interest rate and currency risks. (See "Covered bond analysis")
- ***Time subordination****:* After a CB anchor event, later-maturing covered bonds are subject to time subordination. Principal cash collections may be used on a first-come, first-served basis, paying earlier-maturing covered bonds before later-maturing covered bonds. This subordination could lead to the erosion of OC before any payments are made to later-paying covered bonds. (See "Covered bond analysis")
- ***Lack of liquidity facility*:** The programme would not benefit from any designated source of liquidity if cash flow collections are interrupted. (See "Covered bond analysis")

Key characteristics

Exhibit 2
Covered bond characteristics

Moody's Programme Number:	213
Issuer:	Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen GZ
Covered Bond Type:	Public-Sector
Issued under Covered Bonds Law:	Yes
Applicable Covered Bonds Law:	Pfandbrief Act
Entity used in Moody's TPI analysis:	Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen GZ
CR Assessment:	Aa3(cr)
CB Anchor:	CR assessment +1 notch
Senior unsecured/deposit rating:	A1
Total Covered Bonds Outstanding:	16,350,366,509
Main Currency of Covered Bonds:	EUR (97%)
Extended Refinance Period:	No
Principal Payment Type:	Hard bullet
Interest Rate Type:	Fixed rate covered bonds (95.5%)
Committed Over-Collateralisation:	2.0%
Current Over-Collateralisation:	25.7% (on an unstressed NPV basis)
Intra-group Swap Provider:	n/a
Monitoring of Cover Pool:	Cover pool monitor (Treuhänder), mandatory by operation of the German Pfandbrief Act
Trustees:	n/a
Timely Payment Indicator:	High
TPI Leeway:	5 notches

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 3
Cover pool characteristics

Size of Cover Pool:	20,474,335,236
Main Collateral Type in Cover Pool:	Public-Sector (99.3%), Other/Supplementary assets (0.7%)
Main Asset Location of Ordinary Cover Assets:	Germany (91.7%), France (2.9%), Ireland (1.8%), Other (3.7%)
Main Currency:	EUR (97.6%)
Loans Count:	19,885
Number of Borrowers:	5,655
Exposure to the 10 largest borrowers:	19.6%
WA Remaining Term:	74 months
Interest Rate Type:	Fixed rate assets (91.1%), floating rate assets (8.9%)
Collateral Score:	3.1%
Cover Pool Losses:	10.0%
Further Cover Pool Details:	See "Cover pool description"
Pool Cut-off Date:	31 March 2018

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Covered bond description

The covered bonds issued under the public-sector covered bond programme of Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen GZ are full recourse to the issuer. Upon a CB anchor event, covered bondholders would have access to a cover pool of public-sector loan receivables.

Structure description

The bonds

All outstanding covered bonds have a bullet repayment at maturity, without any extension period for the repayment of the bonds.

Issuer recourse

The covered bonds are full recourse to the issuer. Therefore, the issuer is obliged to repay principal and pay interest on the covered bonds.

Recourse to cover pool and over-collateralisation

If the issuer becomes insolvent, the covered bondholders would have priority claims over a pool of assets (cover pool). (See “Cover pool description” for the cover pool characteristics and “Cover pool analysis” for our analysis of the pool)

As of 31 March 2018, the level of OC in the programme was 25.7% on an unstressed present value basis.

The current covered bond rating relies on an OC within the minimum legal requirements by the German *Pfandbrief* Act. The act requires that the OC exceed the principal balance of the bonds by 2%. Based on data as of 31 March 2018, 0.0% of OC is sufficient to maintain the current covered bond rating, which is lower than committed OC.

Although the issuer has the ability to increase the OC in the cover pool if collateral quality deteriorates below a certain threshold, the issuer does not have any obligation to do so. The failure to increase OC following a deterioration of the collateral could lead to a negative rating action.

Legal framework

The covered bonds are governed by the *Pfandbrief* Act. There are a number of strengths in this legislation, including the regulation of the issuer by BaFin, as well as certain minimum requirements for the covered bonds and the cover pool. No specific structural features beyond the statutory requirements are implemented for this public-sector covered bond programme. (See Covered Bonds: Germany - Legal Framework for Covered Bonds, August 2015, for a description of the general legal framework for *Öffentliche Pfandbriefe* governed by the *Pfandbrief* Act.)

Covered bond analysis

Our credit analysis of the covered bonds primarily focuses on the issuer's credit quality, refinancing risk, interest rate risk and currency risk, as well as the probability that payments on the covered bonds would be made in a timely fashion following a CB anchor event, which we measure using the Timely Payment Indicator (See “Timely Payment Indicator”).

Primary analysis

Issuer analysis - Credit quality of the issuer

The issuer's CR Assessment is Aa3(cr). (For a description of the issuer's rating drivers, see Credit Opinion, published September 2018)

The reference point for the issuer’s credit strength in our analysis is the CB anchor, which for covered bond programmes under the covered bond law in Germany is the CR Assessment plus one notch.

Issuer analysis - Dependency on the issuer's credit quality

The credit quality of the covered bonds depends primarily on the credit quality of the issuer. If the issuer's credit strength were to deteriorate, there would be a greater risk that a CB anchor event would occur, leading to refinancing risk for the covered bonds. Consequently, the credit quality of the covered bonds would deteriorate unless other credit risks were to decrease.

In the event that the CB anchor deteriorates, the issuer would have the ability, but not the obligation, to increase the OC in the cover pool. Failure to increase the level of OC under these circumstances could lead to a negative rating action.

Reasons for the high level of dependency of the covered bonds with the issuer also include exposure to decisions made by the issuer in its discretion as manager of the covered bond programme. For example, before a CB anchor event, the issuer may add new assets to the cover pool and remove assets from the cover pool, issue further bonds and enter new hedging arrangements. Such actions could reduce the value of the cover pool.

As with most covered bonds in Europe, there are few contractual restrictions on the future composition of the cover pool, which creates substitution risk. Nevertheless, cover pool quality over time will be protected by, among other things, the requirements of the German *Pfandbrief* Act, which specifies what types of assets are eligible. (See "Moody's related publications: Covered Bond Legal Frameworks")

Refinancing risk

Following a CB anchor event, the "natural" amortisation of the cover pool assets alone cannot be relied on to repay the principal. We assume that funds must be raised against the cover pool at a discount if covered bondholders are to receive timely principal payment. Where the portion of the cover pool that is potentially exposed to refinancing risk is not contractually limited, our expected loss analysis typically assumes that this amount is in excess of 50% of the cover pool.

After a CB anchor event, the market value of these assets may be subject to volatility. Examples of the stressed refinancing margins we use for different types of prime-quality assets are published in our Rating Methodology. (See "Moody's related publications - Moody's Approach to Rating Covered Bonds")

The refinancing-positive factors outweigh the negative ones. The refinancing-positive aspects of this covered bond programme include:

» The *Pfandbrief* Act: At the time of the declaration of the issuer's bankruptcy, or earlier if BaFin considers it necessary, a cover pool administrator (the *Sachwalter*) would take over management responsibility of the covered bond programme. The *Sachwalte*r would have the ability to sell all or part of the cover pool, with or without all or parts of the liabilities attached.

» The depth of the German market and the high level of government and financial market support expected to be available to *Pfandbriefe* in Germany, where refinancing risk is perceived as lower than in most other jurisdictions. In the modeling of this transaction, we have used refinancing margins that are lower than the refinancing margins used for most other jurisdictions.

» The issuer is required to cover potential liquidity gaps over the next 180 days between payments expected to be received under the cover pool assets and payments due under the outstanding covered bonds.

The refinancing-negative aspects of this covered bond programme include the fact that the programme does not benefit from any contractual provisions to allow for an extension of a principal refinancing period; all covered bonds issued under this programme will have a hard bullet repayment with no extension period, which is typical of German *Pfandbrief* programmes.

Interest rate and currency risk

As with the majority of European covered bonds, there is potential for interest rate and currency risks, which could arise from the different payment promises and durations made on the cover pool and the covered bonds.

Exhibit 4

Overview of assets and liabilities

	WAL Assets (Years)	WAL Liabilities (Years)	Assets (%)	Liabilities (%)
Fixed rate	6.3	5.4	91.1%	95.5%
Variable rate	4.4	4.0	8.9%	4.5%

WAL = weighted average life

Source: Moody's Investors Service, issuer data

In the event of issuer insolvency, we currently do not assume that the *Sachwalter* would always be able to efficiently manage any natural hedge between the cover pool and the covered bonds. Therefore, following a CB anchor event, our model would separately assess the impact of increasing and decreasing interest rates on the expected loss of the covered bonds, taking the path of interest rates that leads to the worst result. The interest rate and currency stresses used over different time horizons are published in our Rating Methodology.

Aspects of this covered bond programme that are market-risk positive include:

- Low currency risk. Currently, only a minority of foreign exchange-denominated assets (2.4%) and covered bonds (3.0%) outstanding.
- The majority of the assets (91.1%) pay a fixed rate and 100% of the outstanding bonds pay a fixed rate. This limits the potential interest-rate mismatches in case of rate movements.
- The requirement under the *Pfandbrief* Act that the stressed present value OC of the cover pool must exceed, by at least 2%, the total of outstanding covered bonds issued against the cover pool, and the requirement that *Pfandbrief* issuers must regularly run stress tests regarding interest rate and foreign-exchange risks.

Aspects of this covered bond programme that are market-risk negative include:

- A potential sale of fixed-rate assets to meet payments due on covered bonds following a CB anchor event could lead to a crystallisation of mark-to-market losses caused by interest rate movements upon issuer default.

Timely Payment Indicator

Our Timely Payment Indicator (TPI) assesses the likelihood that timely payments would be made to covered bondholders following a CB anchor event, and thus determines the maximum rating a covered bond programme can achieve with its current structure while allowing for the addition of a reasonable level of OC. We have assigned a TPI of High to these covered bonds, in line with other public-sector covered bonds issued under the *Pfandbrief* Act.

Based on the current TPI of High, the TPI leeway for this programme is five notches. This five-notch leeway implies that we might downgrade the covered bonds' rating because of a TPI cap if we were to lower the CB anchor by more than five notches, all other variables being equal.

The TPI-positive aspects of this covered bond programme include:

- The high level of government and financial market support provided to *Pfandbriefe* in Germany
- The refinancing-positive factors discussed in the “Refinancing risk” section
- The strength of the German *Pfandbrief* legislation, including:
  - The *Sachwalter* would take over management responsibility of the covered bond programme at the time of the declaration of the issuer's bankruptcy, or earlier if BaFin were to consider it necessary.
  - The *Sachwalter* would act independently from the issuer's insolvency administrator. Having an independent cover pool administrator might reduce potential conflicts of interest between the covered bondholders and other creditors.
  - The issuer is required to cover potential liquidity gaps over the next 180 days between payments expected to be received under the cover pool assets and payments due under the outstanding covered bonds.
  - Set-off: We understand that the *Pfandbrief* Act excludes from set-off loans registered in the cover pool that are under German law and located in Germany.
- The credit quality of the cover pool assets, reflected by the collateral score of 3.1%.

The TPI-negative aspects of this covered bond programme include:

- All covered bonds outstanding have a bullet repayment at maturity, without any extension period for the repayment of the bonds.
- The covered bond programme does not benefit from any designated source of liquidity if cash flow collections are interrupted.
- Commingling risk: Upon the appointment of the *Sachwalter*, it is our understanding that the *Sachwalter* has a priority claim on all cash flows stemming from the cover pool assets. However, these cash flows have to be separated from other cash flows to the issuer before they can be used to make payments to covered bondholders.

Additional analysis

Liquidity

The covered bond programme would not benefit from any designated source of liquidity if cash flow collections were to be interrupted. However, before an issuer default, the *Pfandbrief* Act requires the issuer to cover potential liquidity gaps for the next 180 days and to maintain a minimum OC level of 2% on a present value basis. After an issuer default, the *Sachwalter* would have the ability to sell all or a portion of the cover pool to make timely payments on the bonds.

Time subordination

After a CB anchor event, later-maturing covered bonds would be subject to time subordination. Principal cash collections may be used on a first-come, first-served basis, paying earlier-maturing covered bonds before later-maturing covered bonds. Such payments could result in the erosion of OC before any payments are made to later-paying covered bonds.

Cover pool description

Pool description as of 31 March 2018

As of 31 March 2018, the cover pool consisted of public-sector loans (99.3%) and cover assets that constitute substitute assets under the *Pfandbrief* Act (0.7%).

On a nominal value basis, the cover pool assets total €20.5 billion, which back €16.4 billion in covered bonds, resulting in an OC level of 25.7% on an unstressed present value basis.

As Exhibit 5 shows, the public-sector loans amount to €20.3 billion. Of this amount, 91.7% are backed by German cover assets. The 10 largest obligors account for 19.6% of the commercial loans. All assets are performing.

The majority of public-sector loans are direct claims against municipalities (69.7%). With regards to German assets there is some geographical concentration in Hesse (45.2%) and North Rhine-Westphalia (30.8%). The credit quality of the obligors in general, including the largest obligors in the cover pool, is high.

Public-sector loans

Exhibit 5
Cover pool summary

Overview	
Asset type:	Public-Sector
Asset balance:	20,330,840,828
WA remaining Term (in months):	74
Number of borrowers:	5,655
Number of loans / bonds:	19,885
Exposure to the 10 largest borrowers:	19.6%
Average exposure to borrowers:	3,595,197
Main countries:	Germany (91.7%)
	France (2.9%)
	Ireland (1.8%)

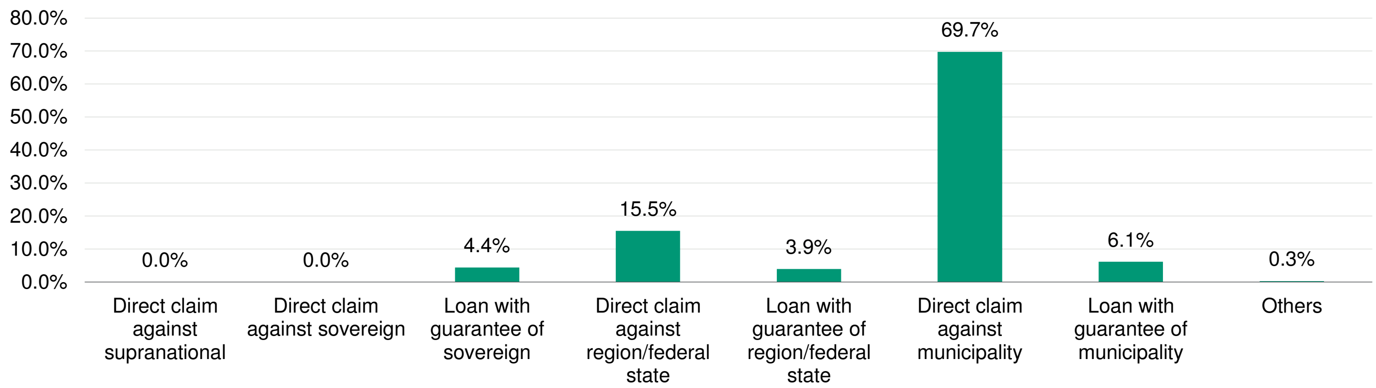
Specific Loan and Borrower characteristics	
Repo eligible loans / bonds:	2.5%
Percentage of fixed rate loans / bonds:	91.1%
Percentage of bullet loans/ bonds:	25.1%
Loans / bonds in non-domestic currency:	2.4%

Performance	
Loans / bonds in arrears (≥ 2months - < 6months):	0.0%
Loans / bonds in arrears (≥ 6months - < 12months):	0.0%
Loans / bonds in arrears (≥ 12months):	0.0%
Loans / bonds in a foreclosure procedure:	0.0%

Source: Moody's Investors Service, issuer data

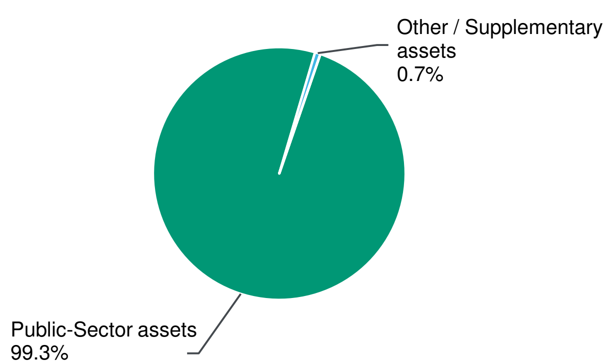
Exhibit 6
Cover pool characteristics

Exhibit A
Borrower Type



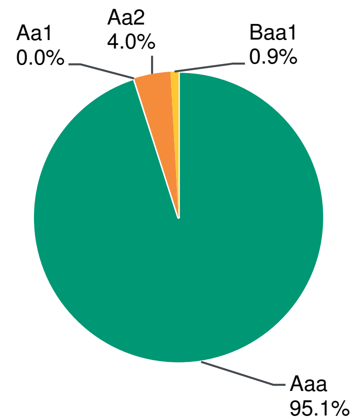
Source: Moody's Investors Service, issuer data

Exhibit B
Percentage of Public-Sector Assets



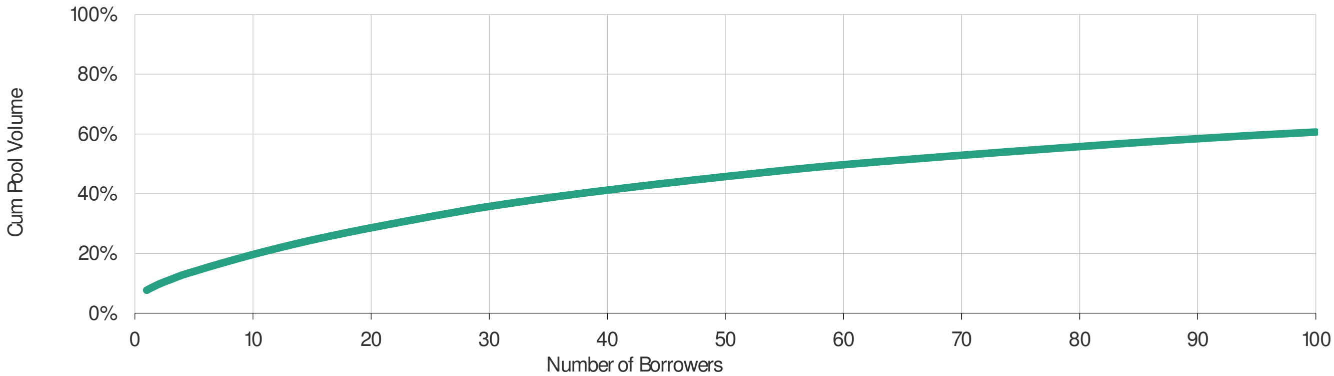
Source: Moody's Investors Service, issuer data

Exhibit C
Pool Distribution by Country Exposure



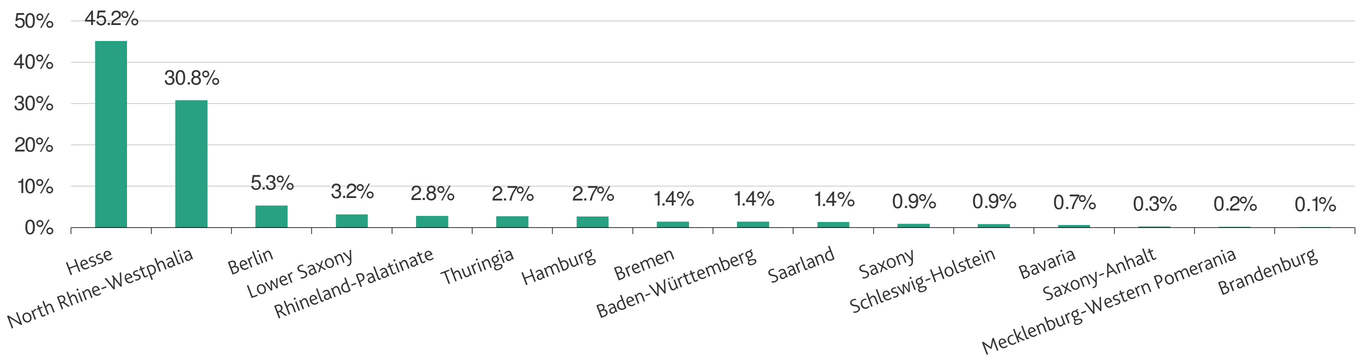
Source: Moody's Investors Service, issuer data

Exhibit D
Borrower Concentration



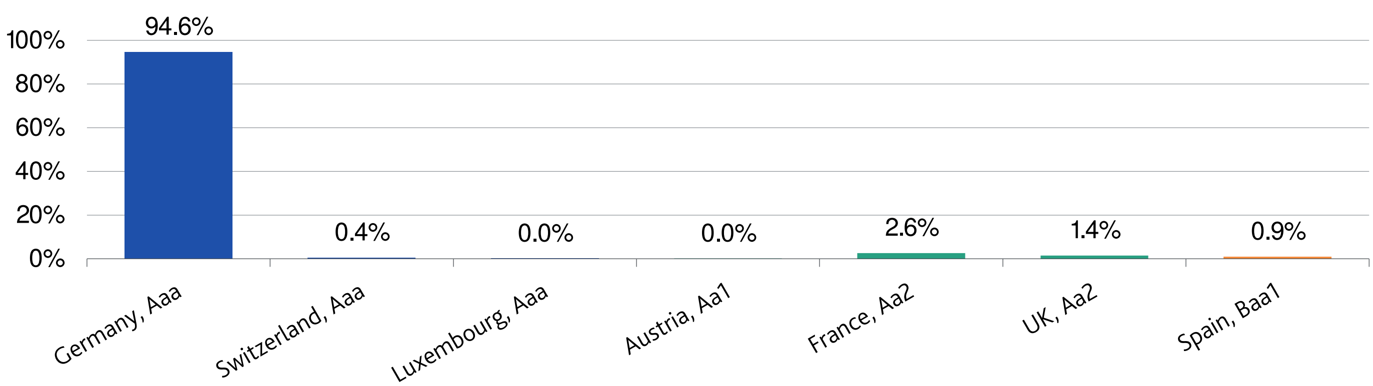
Source: Moody's Investors Service, issuer data

Exhibit E
Regional distribution of main country



Source: Moody's Investors Service, issuer data

Exhibit F
Distribution by Country Rating



Source: Moody's Investors Service, issuer data

Substitute assets

Of the cover assets, €0.14 billion (0.7%) are substitute assets. The substitute assets currently consist of European public sector and financial institutions' debt. The substitute assets do not include any debt held by entities in the Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen group.

Cover pool monitor

Pursuant to the *Pfandbrief* Act, the regulator (BaFin) has appointed a cover pool monitor (*Treuhänder*). (See "Moody's related publications: Covered Bond Legal Frameworks")

Cover pool analysis

Our credit analysis of the pool takes into account specific characteristics of the pool.

Primary cover pool analysis

We calculate the collateral score for the cover pool using a Monte Carlo simulation approach to assess the credit risk for the public-sector assets in the cover pool. Our analysis takes into account, among other factors, the impact of concentration on borrower, regional and country levels as well as individual borrower's credit quality.

For this programme, the collateral score of the current pool is 3.1%, which is lower than the average collateral score of other German public-sector covered bonds. (For details, see "Moody's related publications: Moody's Global Covered Bonds Monitoring Overview: Q4 2017") The following factors support the credit quality of the pool: (1) 100% of the assets are performing, and (2) the credit quality of the individual obligors is high.

Factors considered as negative include the degree of regional concentration in Germany.

Comparables

Exhibit 7

PROGRAMME NAME	Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen GZ - Public-Sector Covered Bonds	Landesbank Baden-Wuerttemberg - Public-Sector Covered Bonds	Bayerische Landesbank - Public-Sector Covered Bonds	Landesbank Berlin AG - Public-Sector Covered Bonds
Overview				
Programme is under the law	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Main country in which collateral is based	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
Country in which issuer is based	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
Total outstanding liabilities	16,350,366,509	8,546,042,830	18,181,390,557	526,500,000
Total assets in the Cover Pool	20,474,335,236	12,703,002,032	23,131,034,436	951,933,935
Issuer name	Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen GZ	Landesbank Baden-Wuerttemberg	Bayerische Landesbank	Landesbank Berlin AG
Issuer CR assessment	Aa3(cr)	Aa3(cr)	Aa3(cr)	Aa2(cr)
Group or parent name	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Group or parent CR assessment	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Main collateral type	Public Sector	Public Sector	Public Sector	Public Sector
Collateral types	Public-Sector 99.3%, Other/Supplementary assets 0.7%	Public-Sector 100%	Public-Sector 98.2%, Other/Supplementary assets 1.2%	Public-Sector 100%
Ratings				
Covered bonds rating	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Entity used in Moody's EL & TPI analysis	Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen GZ	Landesbank Baden-Wuerttemberg	Bayerische Landesbank	Landesbank Berlin AG
CB anchor	CR Assessment + 1 notch	CR Assessment + 1 notch	CR Assessment + 1 notch	CR Assessment + 1 notch
CR Assessment	Aa3(cr)	Aa3(cr)	Aa3(cr)	Aa2(cr)
SUR / LT Deposit	A1	A1	Aa3	A1
Unsecured claim used for Moody's EL analysis	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Value of Cover Pool				
Collateral Score	3.1%	4.9%	6.3%	14.1%
Collateral Score excl. systemic risk	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Collateral Risk (Collateral Score post-haircut)	1.7%	2.7%	3.4%	7.7%
Market Risk	8.2%	8.4%	8.1%	8.3%
Over-Collateralisation Levels				
Committed OC*	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Current OC	25.7%	54.4%	31.3%	80.8%
OC consistent with current rating	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Surplus OC	25.7%	54.4%	31.3%	80.8%
Timely Payment Indicator & TPI Leeway				
TPI	High	High	High	High
TPI Leeway	5	5	5	5
Reporting date	31 March 2018	31 March 2018	31 March 2018	31 December 2017

* We consider this level of OC as committed according to our methodology even though the level of OC provided via the asset cover test might be higher because the issuer could reduce the level of OC down to this level without a rating impact on our covered bond rating.

Source: Moody's Investors Service, issuer data

Methodology and monitoring

The primary methodology we use in rating the issuer's covered bonds is "Moody's Approach to Rating Covered Bonds", published in December 2016. Other methodologies and factors that may have been considered in the rating process can also be found on http://www.moodys.com. In addition, we publish a weekly summary of structured finance credit, ratings and methodologies, available to all registered users of our website, at www.moodys.com/SFQuickCheck.

We expect the issuer to deliver certain performance data to us on an ongoing basis. In the event that this data is not made available to us, our ability to monitor the ratings may be impaired. This lack of data availability could negatively affect the ratings or, in some cases, our ability to continue to rate the covered bonds.

Moody's related publications

Rating Methodology

» Moody's Approach to Rating Covered Bonds, December 2016 (1044142)

Special Comments

» EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Regime Strengthens German Covered Bonds and Improves Their Ratings, July 2015 (1006468)

» Moody's Global Covered Bonds Monitoring Overview: Q4 2017, June 2018 (1127159)

» Structural Protection Mechanisms for Non-EEA Assets in German Cover Pools, July 2014 (SF374519)

Performance Overview

» Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen GZ - Public-Sector Covered Bonds, May 2018 (SF471810)

Credit Opinion

» Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen GZ

Webpages

» Covered Bonds: www.moodys.com/coveredbonds

» Covered Bond Legal Frameworks: www.moodys.com/Pages/CoveredBondLegalFrameworks.aspx

To access any of these reports or webpages, click on the entry above. Note that these references are current as of the date of publication of this report and that more recent reports may be available. All research may not be available to all clients.

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